Socio-economic impact of migration on deepening regional integration in Africa: transformation prospects and alternatives in Africa Agenda 2063 phase

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Abstract

Regions, nations and communities are differently endowed with resources and capabilities. Inherently, these differences replicate how some regions, nations, communities and even households either add value or derive value from their surroundings; other communities; nations; regions and continents within a global setting. Certainly, the time and magnitude of value added or extracted is more dependent on the types of dispensation and how they are managed. The more competently the dispensation is managed, the more the value the subjects gain as more good gates open locally, regionally, continentally and globally on one hand. On the other hand, the more anarchic and incompetent a dispensation is managed, the more diminishing the value; and even greater risks of losing what earlier possessions. For instance, this would mean massive closure of good gates in other households, nations, regions, continents and the globe. Shutting of gates commensurately creates migration flows towards regions where good gates are open. Regions where migrants originate en masse experience negative net migration. Receiving regions experience positive net migration because of the historical variations in the socioeconomic cultural, political scientific and technological scores they registered in life. This study seeks to understand the effect of migration of deepening regional integration in Africa on the strength of opportunities afforded by Africa Agenda 2063 within a global context. This is currently running on an all-embracing Agenda 2030. Informed by theory of socioeconomic culture, migration, integration and transformation, the study employs descriptive and comparative data analysis, quantitative and qualitative data analysis and transformative modelling. As a theoretical argument, the study is informed by thematically relevant works of Sall (2000); Pope Francis (2018); (2017); Jones and Casjen (2017); Kaulemu (2011); Houdret (2017); Harnish (2017); Saunders and Dzinesa (2012). Kanyenze Godfrey and Kondo (2011), Population Reference Bureau (2016); Kegley Charles (2011); Blanton Shannon (2011) and UNESCO (2015). Other key questions discussed include: Africa Agenda 2063 and development co-operation programmes, and factors behind migration. The study brings in novelism on elimination of dispensational rigidities that have greatly cost Africa in socioeconomic cultural, political and scientific and technological terms from the first post-colonial decade to date. Finally, the study’s researchers recommend a complementary migration model where developed and developing nations operate in a mode of reciprocity and receptiveness, with a sense of obligation for the common good.

Keywords / key phrases
Integration, Transformation, Statesmanship, Migration, Inhuman rigidities, New generation African leaders, Complementarity
Introduction

In socio-economic cultural terms of development and transformation, the African continent depicts great setbacks paradoxically, with an overwhelming abundance of both human and natural resources. Quite intriguing is the abundance in human and natural resources on one hand, while on the other hand, there are gruesomely low levels of development and pronounced potential for reversals. Interestingly, many nations in all continents of the world, while not endowed as Africa with human and natural resources, not only in their abundance, but a variety as is the case with Africa, they have proved quite stable and progressive, with great prospects of deriving more value from the global socioeconomic cultural dispensation. A combination of unstable dispensation in a vast number of African nations, and coupled by massive migration, forced or otherwise, is one of the key factors at the centre of these registered draw-backs, characterising governance systems on this great continent, notwithstanding the huge prospects it possesses.

Even as prospects for deepening integration abundantly exist, an optimum combination of socioeconomic, cultural and political factors is quite critical and a prerequisite. Elsewhere across regions of the world where this optimum was secured, dispensations have proved progressive, while the opposite is also true as institutionalised intolerance leads to degeneration of systems and equally human relations. Agenda Africa 2063, with its aspirations, sets conducive conditions for deepening regional integration in Africa on one hand, yet on the other hand, dispensational instability militates favourable momentum for that process. Civil strife has led to dispensational instability for long in many African states across the continent. This includes the Angolan Civil War where Savimbi and Dos Santos were locked in a vicious conflict for almost three decades from 1975 – 2002, Rwandan genocide in 1994, Great Lakes Crisis from 1994-1997, the First Liberian Crisis from 1989-1996, the Second Liberian Crisis from 1999-2003, Libyan Civil War from 2011 to date (2018) and Ethiopian – Eritrean Crisis of 1941-2017. The list is quite dense. This means great tragedy, not only for African people, but the peace-loving global community. These examples serve to show the magnitude of loses inflicted on the continent. This meant that when there were such catastrophic dispensational upheavals, the talk of deepening regional integration could merely translate into a speculation. Migration which is compulsive obtaining from a civil strife has great repercussions for the individual, family, household, national economies and its industrial systems [manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, mining and transport]. Even the national external interests get compromised by decades. Regional integration, with its development and transformative potential, assuming dispensational stability has been restored, can by great strides and several decades catapult a country up the socioeconomic cultural development ladder by several decades again.

Ignited by dispensational instability, forced migration in circumstances of civil strife has led to delayed deepening regional integration across all five regions of the African continent [East, West, Central, North and South].

Table 1 above reflects the unfavourable position of Africa in relation to migration. Where the continent reflects a minus (-1) value, it means that Africa is losing more people per every 1000 of its total population, than it is gaining. In four of its regions, there is a positive three (3) in every 1000 of the Southern Africa region total population. What it means is that Africa has a negative net migration in Northern, Middle (Central), Eastern and Western regions. This implies that emigration surpasses immigration. Globally, destination recipient regions are the more developed regions. For example,
Table 1: Population, migration and the integration prospects on the African continent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population mln</th>
<th>Birth per 1000</th>
<th>Death per 1000</th>
<th>Net Migration rate per 1000</th>
<th>Per Capita GNI purchasing power parity US$</th>
<th>Average Life Expectancy</th>
<th>Percent urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>7418</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>15415</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Developed</td>
<td>1254</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39963</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Developed</td>
<td>6164</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td>10214</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Developed</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2424</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>4802</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>9798</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>4135</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Africa</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td>2617</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12404</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32614</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37646</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>42265</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>46052</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>21212</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30960</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:
Southern Africa, Europe, especially Northern and Western European regions, are developed to the extent that they are either affluent and more industrialised or emerging industrialising economies, as depicted in Table 1. These regions, because of their immense attractive potential in socioeconomic cultural terms, have registered a positive net migration ranging between 3-8/1000, as shown above in Table 1.

Failed economies are characterised by net emigration [more people leaving or leading a marginalised life] as people imigrate to more affluent, developed, progressive and peaceful regions. These afford them a deserved sanctuary. Historically, these regions have more human - centred political dispensations, in specific zones of the world, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

It would appear from the message obtaining in Figures 1 and 2 that the key to curbing migration is consolidation of peace, democracy, industrialisation and socioeconomic cultural progressive transformation back in failed economies of origin. Quite intriguing, and a revolutionary anti – thesis, the same regions which were being fought against historically, are the same regions providing sanctuary for the independent failed economies in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Quite mind boggling, this backlash includes even considerable numbers of former Heads of State and Government Officials of failed economies back home, where democracy typically became a family affair, with other nationals being literally marginalised on repulsive despotic, tribal and nepotistic terms, as a merciless dictatorial grip clamped down progressive voices and efforts on national development and transformation, consistent with the global village.

Nevertheless, by logic of the principles of Africa Agenda 2063, there is a potential for deepening regional co-operation if a culture of progressive good governance is consolidated across the continental regions, a majority of which are experiencing net emigration. Some potentially transformative principles poised to deepen regional integration are the building of a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. To this list also adds the principles of an integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance. These strategies are ultimately punctuated by the more comprehensive principle of an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law (The Africa We Want, 2015).

Provisions or protocols on migration have been adopted in the United Nations Charter, the African Union and SADC Charters as a guarantee of uniformity in deriving value across regions of the world, as well as eliminating prejudices against refugees. International Migration Convention administered by the United Nations for international good governance gives protection to migrant workers and their families. This is a particularly vulnerable population from exploitation and the violation of their human rights and freedoms, (UNESCO 2018). It is basically the generic instrument on which other protocols as the African Union Charter, SADC Charter; and other Regional Charters and National constitutive instruments are partly built on, in their signatory capacity.

Finally, the debate proposes a “Constructive - Transformative Migration Model” for Africa and the developing world where ‘good governance, driven by industrialization founded socioeconomic cultural transformation,’ occupies centre-stage in their democratic progressive dispensations in a greatly contested global village.
Literature review

In a key 2017 Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) contribution by Miyandazi entitled “Corruption: a complex method of tax dodging in Africa,” a critical observation central to migration flows from sub-Saharan Africa was defined, as dispensational corruption. Noting that for a long time corruption has been and remains a contributing factor constraining reform efforts in both developing and developed nations; it observes that the extent of corruption in Africa is particularly shocking. Arguing further, Miyandazi (2017) points out that forty out of forty six [40/46] sub-Saharan Africa countries have been unsuccessful in improving their scores on Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index year by year. This work is quite critical for the migration theory. It indicates one of the major sources triggering setbacks in socioeconomic cultural development in sub-Saharan Africa, even in circumstances of greater willingness of co-operation by the donor community and development partners from across the world. Value derivation and success in implementation of the principles, not only of Africa Agenda 2063, but even the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda 2030, considerably hinge on an all - out African effort to aggressively, systematically and professionally address this scourge consistently throughout its five regions.

The UNESCO 2017 publication entitled “Learning to Live Together” explored under the Social Transformations and Intercultural Dialogue draws much attention to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. As a regulatory instrument, this convention entered into force in July 2003. In efforts to guarantee harmony within and among nations of the world including Africa, UNESCO advocates ratification of this convention by all states and disseminates information about this convention and other legal instruments concerning migrants. Commitments by the African continent and leadership to principles enunciated in this publication and the message on upholding the principles on International Convention of Migration create immensely positive conditions for addressing the challenges of migration on the continent in short, medium and long-term. By interpretation, this means principles of Africa Agenda 2063 can more gainfully translate and transform the currently quite stifled socioeconomic cultural progress across the continent.

The Discussion Paper 10/2017 by Jones and Casjen interrogates the contribution of development co-operation to the 2030 Agenda, and how accountability for that contribution could be guaranteed. This interrogation arises as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require a move from “Billions to Trillions”. The paper further argues that strengthening the accountability of all contributions and maximising their impact will be key, necessitating adjustments to principles and arrangements for (mutual)accountability.

Accentuating value of mutual collective accountability, the paper notes that the process will have to encompass not just public, but also private and civil society actors. The net positive impact of this approach is that such collective accountability mechanisms can no longer enforce, but only incentivise action through peer-pressure, penalising inertia through reputational damage, encouraging dialogue and reciprocal learning. Development co-operation itself, under which all regional and continental programmes fall and stand to benefit, as long as guarantees for productive use of aid are defined, exist as a wonderful opportunity and window that Africa, through Africa Agenda 2063, could fully make use of by reversing
and resolving migration challenges in the short, medium and long-term. Not only will this promote a reversal of migration, but also trigger the transitional process on the continent, from highly indebted to more advanced socioeconomic cultural ranks of development.

The Discussion Paper 11/2017 by the German Development Institute, (Houdret and Harnisch) is quite strategic on informing the process of reversing migration and speeding up socioeconomic cultural transformation on the African continent within the Africa Agenda 2063 phase. Prompted by the 2011 political unrest in Morocco, the government and King of Morocco promised comprehensive political change. In particular, the decentralisation reform was intended to enhance the political participation of the population and make the work of state institutions more efficient and transparent. Nevertheless, six years down the line, it became evident that the process of implementation had been significantly delayed. Firstly, this was because the current political economy of the process was clearly hindering the implementation of the reform as key laws and regulations had yet to be passed, for example, to regulate the distribution of power and participation processes in detail. The closely associated distribution of social resources such as influence, money and legitimacy was still negotiated among the royal house, the government and the various elites. Secondly, many relevant public institutions, be they administrations or political decision-makers, could not fulfill the tasks assigned within the scope of the reform, due to a lack of autonomy, competencies and resources. Quite evident, the structure of the political system limits the autonomy and scope of action of the elected institutions. Finally, the information and participation of the population remain inadequate and would need to be strengthened to make decentralisation and political liberalisation work. Efforts on curbing migration and maximising the transformative potential of Africa Agenda 2063 within a context of the UNSDGs/ Agenda 2030 would, among other strategies, have to engage in a systematic decentralisation to guarantee political participation by all citizens. This work ensures a return to democracy as a premise for development and transformation.

Effectively, underdeveloped regions and nations should adopt a complementing culture, and not essentially an absolute recipient posture on one hand. On the other hand, developed regions and nations should not fundamentally adopt a donor posture. A complimenting approach exploiting the cross sector momentum building in developing underdeveloped nations and regions, Figure 3, is necessary. Under this scenario, a transformative paradox Migration Model is built and emerges due to forces of receptiveness, reciprocity and complementarity. For all intents and purposes, the scenario presupposed by Figure 3 entitled, “Receptive, reciprocity nature of advancement and transformative potential of consistent complementary forces” driven by Africa Agenda 2063, creates a precedent for significantly and positively altering the current undesirable migration scenario and conversion of migration flows into forces for socioeconomic cultural transformation and advancement of individuals, households, nations and regions of the world, in step with the global trends.

The literature cited above indicates several parameters, key of which are the magnitude of the challenge being investigated, better informing on the measures and other strategies to effect; what potential exists to be strategically exploited either to reverse the negative on one hand or to complement the positive on the other hand. Over and above all, the review promotes an evaluative analytical approach which should ultimately generate transformative strategies and options with the net effect of shifting socioeconomic cultural living standards to higher levels and ranks in step with global trends.
Methodology

This discussion is informed by the theory on transformation, integration and migration. The procedure involves employment of descriptive and comparative analysis of essential directly and indirectly migration-related data. Given in tabular and figure formats, is the quantitative and qualitative data analysis which extensively informs this submission. Migration policy, conclusion and recommendations are also drawn and proposed in this study.

Expected outcome

The expected outcome from this study constitutes an enhanced capacity to analyse socioeconomic cultural impact of migration on deepening regional integration on the African continent within Africa Agenda 2063 phase, the attendant prospects and alternatives for transformation. What this means is an increase in value to the welfare of each African citizen in the short, medium and long-term. Equally, and above all, one of the major-outcomes of this submission constitutes a “transformative paradox Migration Model” which is built and emerges from forces of receptiveness, reciprocity and complementarity, augmented by consistent opportunities inherent in the Africa Agenda 2063 as a critical element of Global Development Cooperation programmes.

Discussion

Africa Agenda 2063 and Development Cooperation programmes

Theoretically, the opportunities inherent in Africa Agenda 2063 would have meant an end to poverty, hunger and diseases, brain drain and massive intra-continental and extra-continental migration. On the African continent, migration flows have remained comparatively more pronounced and greater than across regions of the world. This is shown in Table 1.

Massive pronounced migration as shown by the net negative migration in Africa, meaning that emigration per 1 000/1 203 000 population (Population Reference Bureau World Population Data Sheet, 2016) far surpasses immigration in a majority of regions on the African continent. North, West, East and Central Africa have a potentially negative net migration ranging between -0 and -1. Mathematically, a loss of 10/10 000 and on progression 100/1 000 000 of the 1 203 000 000 mln of the African population are lost to the world. On the African continent the Southern Africa region comprises generally stable and traditionally emerging democracies with well-integrated economies inherited from the colonial phase. These include Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, as demonstrated in Table 1. In 2016, the region had, by continental standards, a comparatively high Gross National Income purchasing power parity per capita (GNI)of 12 404 United States dollars which was far less than the global Gross National Income purchasing power parity (GNI per capita) of 15415 US$. Certainly, it is in these figures that positive net migration flows emerge, and Southern Africa region and the world surface as zones of attraction for migrants because of the higher socioeconomic cultural comparative advantage they possess. Equally, there is relative peace and induced hope in Southern Africa and the world as indicated by the levels and direction of migration flows and high Gross National Income purchasing power parity (GNI per capita) of 12 404US$ and 15415 US$.

With the requisite political will and commitment not categorically grounded in revolutionary, historical tribal, cultural, racial and religious rigidities and other inhuman, evil and divisive tendencies [to the extent we are all human], Africa is potentially poised for transformation through Africa Agenda 2063.
In a “2015 Final Edition Africa Agenda 2063” published by the African Union Commission, there were key aspirations enunciated for Africa namely:

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance;
- An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
- A peaceful and secure Africa;
- An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics;
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and
- Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.

Essentially, each of these principles or aspirations amounts to a reformative programme due to its cross sector nature, assuming deeper thinking is devoted to each through comprehensive national socioeconomic cultural development plan as the platform on which all is based.

In Kanyenze et al. (2011), a conceptually resonating argument for socioeconomic cultural transformation was pursued which practically informs the aspirations enunciated in Agenda 2063. This edition advocates inclusivity, participatory approach for the recovery and development process in Zimbabwe beyond the enclave as a strategy on securing pro-poor, inclusive, shared growth and development. Beyond the Zimbabwe conception of the principle of inclusivity, taken further on the African and global platform, the argument holds much that informs policies that surpass not only looking at migration challenges, but to trigger socioeconomic cultural transformation on the continent as a whole. This in turn will most probably increase the value stock of Africa and the Africans, not only back within the continent, but equally participatory levels in the world arena.

A closer examination of net migration trends gravitates towards Europe, the European Union as a continent and mostly Northern and Western Europe, all with respectively 2, 3 and 8/1000, as presented in Table 1. Currently, as the Africa Agenda 2063 is realised within a context of the Post 2015 Agenda / Agenda 2030 / United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, strategic questions as to why migration flows to Europe are so pronounced should be asked equally with respect to Africa. What really lacks in Africa of the things Europe has, and how could Africa be an equally highly disposed continent in socioeconomic cultural terms?

Much as Africa is already ripe for transformation in the new millennium, however, the spectre of revolutionary, historical, religious, racial, tribal and cultural rigidities and the inhuman evil tendencies that go with it have largely contributed to the underdevelopment and backwardness of the African continent. Yet paradoxically, the world regions are more dependent and even progressing due to the value they strategically derive from Africa and the Africans, directly or indirectly. The eloquent scholar and historian Walter Rodney (1972), published How Europe Underdeveloped Africa, where, with exceptional clarity, he described the exploitative relations between Europe and Africa, in which the latter was heavily exploited. Indeed, it is a historical fact there was exploitation of blacks by whites. Nonetheless, against the time parameter and the dialogue on transformation, the post-colonial history shows that there is a relentless exploitation of blacks by fellow blacks, who could not capitalise on the progressive aspects of the colonial system to build an advanced African Empire. Instead, in more instances, they elected to pull it down in very unprecedented disruptive terms, with respect
to cost and afflictions to human life and the African civilisation.

In circumstances where Africans continue to entertain those rigidities highlighted above, and other related inhuman divisive tendencies in their diplomacy and institutions of governance, then certainty on perpetuity of socioeconomic cultural backwardness and increasing volumes for emigrants to other progressive, more accommodating and peaceful destinations of the continent and the world remains a guarantee, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Equally, on the other hand, deepening of regional integration will remain a pipe dream. Divisive tendencies breed hostility which inherently is not conducive for development.

**What then are the factors behind migration?**
The comprehensive data in the “2016 World Population Data Sheet” published by the Population Reference Bureau in Washington DC, is a great revelation on circumstances leading to migration and a myriad of dispensational setbacks in the developing world. Its emphasis is on population, health, environment data and estimates for the countries and regions of the world.

The quantitative dialogue raised in the 2016 World Population Data Sheet denotes Developed Regions with a Gross National Income purchasing power parity (GNI per capita) of 39963 US$, Table 1. Generally, there is an atmosphere of peace and progress. Nations have gone beyond the tribal and nationalist, graduating to ranks of high industrialised homogeneous nations, governed more by nation and common human centred values as presented in Figure 1. Equally the dialogue explains the Less Developed Regions as having a Gross National Income purchasing power parity (GNI per capita) of 10214 US$ with relatively peaceful environment and pronounced industrialisation processes already deeply founded. Finally, the

![Figure 1: Repulsive nature of setbacks and transformative potential of progressive forces](image)

**Source:**
dialogue identifies the least developed, with a meagre Gross National Income purchasing power parity (GNI per capita) of 2424 US$, almost five times (5) and eleven times (11) less than the less developed and more developed nations respectively, Figure 1 and Table 1.

The absence of transformative culture in most African dispensations is due to the prevalence of revolutionary, historical, racial, cultural, religious and ethnic rigidities, and other attendant institutionalised inhuman tendencies shown in Figure 2. Dispensational failure in most African nations, whose majority are in the “less developed” category, has been riddled by ethnic wars and conflicts as highlighted in the introduction. This makes those nations very hostile, unstable and the citizens subjects of ridicule as depicted in Figure 2. Dispensational failure which is a result of political instability breeds nepotism, and an ancient culture of dynasties by centuries divorced from the contemporary culture of shared growth, inclusivity and transformation, (Kanyenze et al., 2011).

**Absence of industrialisation in the national economy**
This precedent leads to idleness. In the long run, this breeds evil practices, making life in society toxic and disrupting hope and vision for the majority of the people. Without industrialisation, most nations will naturally recede into debt from which it will be quite difficult to bail themselves out. As shown in Table 1, the GNI per capita of such nations remains significantly low due to the absence of a diversified industry.

The absence of democracy inherently leads to disharmony as those at the helm, who generally, have a tendency to alienate other parties and ethnic communities, especially if they have no revolutionary credentials, the revolutionary parties would themselves do everything in their powers to rig elections [and be the first to pronounce elections were free.

**Figure 2: Repulsive nature of setbacks and transformative potential of progressive forces**

and fair] since they would be in control of all systems. Power is so sweet, flanked and supported by powerful military organisations, other heads of state and government would want to rule for life, leaving a record of assassinations. Such regrettably questionable culture of governance has led to deepening distrust, thus, leaving very narrow chances for national unity and deepening of integration. The absence of democracy leads to a repulsive atmosphere which inherently triggers emigration flows from the member nations concerned, leading to massive volumes of refugees. Poverty, hunger and disease normally result in massive volumes of refugees. The marginalisation of communities induced by underdevelopment, especially in rural areas, inherently leads to migration, not only from rural areas, but further across national boundaries to other affluent neighbouring nations and regions.

Failure by governments to plan well and implement national development plans, and compounded by the inability to derive value from regional, continental, and global development cooperation programmes also leads to socioeconomic cultural hardships which in the short, medium and long-term trigger massive migration flows. This simultaneously threatens deepening of regional socioeconomic cultural integration (Nafziger, 2009).

Conclusion

The discussion acknowledges the significance of a transformative governance culture on the African continent, whereby among other factors already commonplace, there is need to actively tap into the value inherent in regional, continental and global development programmes as they are all crafted to share value, resources, experience and other breakthroughs registered by communities across the world. Most sovereign states on the African continent and a few in the Asiatic region are still hung up in revolutionary, racial, historical, religious, cultural and ethnic rigidities that have remained quite afflicting and costly to the African civilisation in a fast advancing global village. Migration flows are

Figure 3: Receptive, reciprocity nature of advancement and transformative potential of consistent complementary forces

Source:
One great setback afflicted by these gross inhuman rigidities and practices which have been institutionalised in most African dispensations.

Figure 3 proposed above, constitutes a “Transformative Paradox Migration Model” where, by virtue of creation, all people are human beings above revolutionary, historical, ethnic, religious, racial and cultural perceptions and rigidities. This means that nations and regions of the world depending on their socioeconomic cultural standing should perform a constructive complementary role for the common good of averting socioeconomic cultural calamities, of which migration is one major challenge for Africa as a continent.

Dispensations on the African continent need not only to be receptive to both the local and international challenges, but essentially need to reciprocate by tapping into the value availed through Development Cooperation programmes.

Even as Africa is poised to transform and bring an end not only to migration, but to fully eliminate historically generated socioeconomic cultural setbacks, the self-inflicted unbridled corruption which reigns in most African dispensations renders irrational the arguments by African leaders that Africa is backward due to exploitation by Europe through colonisation. There is need to consider governance as a profession in which a culture of statesmanship must develop in the New Generation African Leaders, contrary to the prevailing perception that politics and governance make an ideal money spinning exercise.

Figure 3, accentuates the principle of complementing by both parties as they are in the development and transformation exercise. Both parties means the developed and underdeveloped nations where the development gap between the nations has to be bridged up through a constructive compromise between the parties whereby on grounds of agreed programmes on deepening integration through industrialisation, the developed nation or region commits resources on one hand, while the underdeveloped – developing nation / region undertakes to commit or invest the resources in production for promotion of industrialisation as a key to dealing with socioeconomic cultural ills, embracing migration and overall national transformation.

References


